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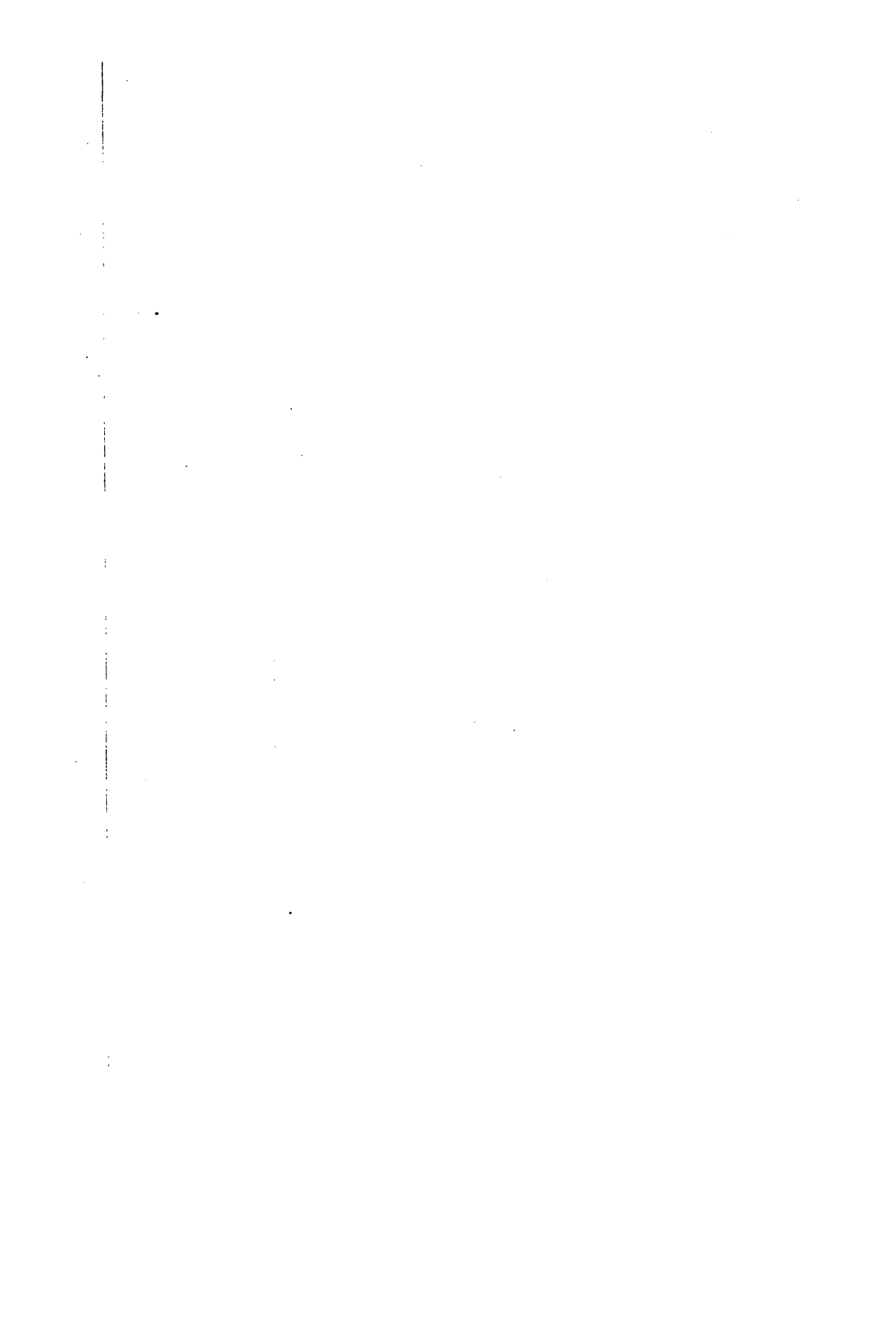
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Beecher Hall of Illinois College

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

This is the oldest college building in the state. The south half was erected in 1829; the north half in 1831. It was named in honor of Edward Beecher, the first President of Illinois College.



ILLINOIS INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

113417

*A STUDY OF THE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
LEARNING OF ILLINOIS WITH A BRIEF PRE-
SENTATION OF THE WORK OF THE STUDENT
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AS
A LOCAL, STATE, NATIONAL AND WORLD
STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT.....*

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
ILLINOIS YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

1899

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Introductory Statement

KNOWLEDGE of its field is essential to successful work on the part of any organization. In making the study of the institutions of higher learning in Illinois, the results of which are found in the following pages, the committee in charge of the Student Department of Illinois Young Men's Christian Associations has had a four-fold purpose.

1. To have as a basis for its work a thorough and accurate knowledge of the educational field of the state.
2. To present to those engaged or interested in higher education an accurate and — within the limits which the study is intended to cover — a comprehensive exhibit of the field of higher education in Illinois.
3. To present the scope, growth and present condition of organized student Christian work in Illinois, together with the field of work, the possibilities, and the importance of the student Christian organization.
4. To briefly show the scope and purpose of the student Young Men's Christian Association not only in its local and state aspects, but also as a national and world movement.

For the most part the subject matter of the pamphlet is self-explanatory. The following facts should, however, be borne in mind:

Schools for women only, for foreign speaking students, and Roman Catholic schools, are omitted.

Except where otherwise specified, the figures are for the academic year, 1897-98, and have in all cases been submitted to the president of the institution for approval and correction.

In Table No. 1, Universities and Colleges, the total enrollment of the Universities of the state is given. In succeeding tables, the different schools of the Universities are classified in their distinctive groups. This will account for the explanation "duplicates omitted," in many of the tables.

Great care has been taken to secure accuracy in all statements. Yet, in spite of this, it can hardly be doubted that in making for the first time a study of this nature mistakes have occurred. The State Committee will be glad to be informed of such mistakes that they may be corrected in future issues.

Universities and Colleges

Table No. 1

	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	Date of Founding	Religious Denomination	Value of Grounds and Buildings	Amount of Productive Funds	NAME OF PRESIDENT	No. of Buildings	No. in Faculty	Students			Undergraduate College Students		Total	Bound Volumes in Library
										Men	Women	Total	Men	Women		
1	*Hedding College.....	Abingdon...	1853	M. E....	\$ 125,000	\$ 50,000	H. D. Clark, Ph.D., D.D.....	1	20	142	98	240	32	13	45	2,000
2	Ill. Wesleyan Univ....	Bloomington	1850	M. E....	125,000	187,000	Edgar M. Smith, D.D.....	5	33	701	666	1,367	120	30	150	7,000
3	Blackburn University..	Carlinville..	1861	Presb...	80,000	26,500	W. H. Bradley, A.M.....	4	9	50	50	100	15	10	25	3,000
4	Carthage College.....	Carthage....	1870	Luth....	40,000	35,000	J. M. Ruthroft, D.D.....	3	12	69	91	160	35	16	51	5,000
5	University of Chicago	Chicago.....	1891	Bapt....	2,660,000	5,000,000	Wm. R. Harper, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.	23	209	1,428	879	2,307	588	705	1,293	340,740
6	Austin College.....	Edinburgh...	1891	None....	40,000	2,000	W. E. Lugenbeel, Ph.D.....	1	10	170	130	300	100	70	170	2,000
7	Eureka College.....	Eureka.....	1855	Christian	150,000	45,000	John H. Hardin, LL.D.....	6	15	120	90	210	44	24	68	3,013
8	Northwestern Univ....	Evanston....	1855	M. E....	1,100,000	2,250,000	Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D....	17	251	1,980	619	2,599	867	164	531	37,366
9	Ewing College.....	Ewing.....	1867	Bapt....	25,000	10,000	J. A. Leavitt, D.D.....	6	13	102	47	149	30	13	43	5,500
10	Northern Illinois Col.	Fulton.....	1866	None....	25,000	15,000	J. E. Bittenger, A.M.....	2	10	120	100	220	50	65	115	2,000
11	*Knox College.....	Galesburg...	1837	None....	200,936	171,907	John H. Finley, Ph.D., LL.D....	5	32	292	358	650	165	147	312	10,000
12	Lombard University....	Galesburg...	1852	Univ....	60,000	165,000	J. W. Grubb, Reg.....	3	14	86	105	191	33	29	62	7,000
13	*Greer College.....	Hoopeston..	1891	None....	120,000	50,000	J. C. McClure, A. M.....	3	11	175	125	300	25	15	40	2,000
14	Illinois College.....	Jacksonville.	1829	None....	145,000	130,000	John E. Bradley, Ph.D., LL.D....	7	15	235	...	235	119	...	119	10,000
15	Lake Forest Univ.....	Lake Forest.	1876	Presb...	450,000	550,000	J. G. K. McClure, D.D.....	16	158	1,215	178	1,393	64	32	96	13,000
16	McKendree College...	Lebanon....	1828	M. E....	65,000	35,000	M. H. Chamberlain, LL.D....	3	14	191	107	298	35	24	59	8,000
17	Lincoln University....	Lincoln.....	1866	C. Presb.	60,000	57,000	A. E. Turner, A.M.....	2	10	81	83	164	61	58	119	2,000
18	Monmouth College....	Monmouth...	1856	U. Pres..	77,168	126,000	S. R. Lyons, D.D., Ph.D.....	2	15	185	144	329	75	60	135	20,000
19	Northwestern College.	Naperville...	1861	Ev. Assn.	85,000	100,000	H. J. Kieckhefer, Ph.D.....	1	20	244	106	350	54	18	72	5,000
20	Chaddock College....	Quincy.....	1858	M. E....	100,000	8,000	Rev. A. M. Danely.....	2	13	42	88	130	35	42	77	1,500
21	*Augustana College...	Rock Island.	1860	Luth....	210,000	60,000	Olof Olsson, D.D., Ph.D.....	...	25	356	156	512	109	11	120	16,000
22	Shurtleff College.....	Upper Alton.	1827	Bapt....	100,000	131,000	A. K. DeBlois, Ph.D., LL.D....	6	19	134	106	240	47	33	80	8,200
23	University of Illinois..	Urbana.....	1868	None....	1,750,000	458,513	Andrew S. Draper, LL.D.....	17	187	1,527	284	1,811	772	261	1,033	46,000
24	Westfield College.....	Westfield....	1865	U. B....	40,000	.....	W. S. Reese, Ph.M.....	1	9	91	75	166	13	9	22	3,000
25	Wheaton College.....	Wheaton....	1860	Cong....	150,000	50,000	Chas. A. Blanchard, D. D....	4	18	176	145	321	66	21	87	2,500

*In 1896-1897

Academies and Preparatory Schools

Table No. 2

	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	Date of Founding	Religious Denomination	No. of Buildings	Value of Grounds and Buildings	Amount of Productive Funds	NAME OF PRINCIPAL	Students			College Preparatory Students		Library Volumes Bound
									Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	Southern Collegiate Institute	Albion	1891	Cong.	2	\$20,000	\$2,500	Frank B. Hines	120	102	222	4	4	8
2	*Union Academy	Anna	.....	Presb.	3	5,000	50,000	E. Wood	2	37	39	8	3	11
3	Bunker Hill Military Acad.	Bunker Hill	1884	None	2	25,000	.....	S. L. Stiver, B.D.	3	25	10	20	5	25
4	The Harvard School	Chicago	.....	None	1	28,000	.....	{ J. J. Schobinger, } John C. Grant, L.L.D.	13	135	135	135	...	135
5	University School	Chicago	1888	None	1	100,000	.....	E. C. Coulter	12	140	140	90	...	90
6	*Crab Orchard Academy	Crab Orchard	.....	None	1	3,000	.....	James W. Turner	4	68	40	5	2	7
7	Creal Springs College	Creal Springs	1884	Bapt.	1	12,000	.....	Howard C. Tilton	7	53	58	11	34	67
8	College of Northern Illinois	Dakota	1882	Ref.	1	7,000	.....	Rev. H. L. Beam	2	19	21	40	13	27
9	Elgin Academy	Elgin	1856	None	2	75,000	.....	George M. Sleight	8	80	160	40	39	79
10	The Acad. of Northwestern	Evanston	1851	M. E.	1	150,000	100,000	Herbert F. Fisk, D.D.	17	367	164	531	242	110
11	The Winchell Academy	Evanston	1894	None	2	15,000	.....	S. R. Winchell	5	28	47	75	2	2
12	*Hayward College	Fairfield	.....	M. E.	...	10,000	.....	C. N. Bonnell, D.D.	3	75	50	125	35	45
13	Geneseo Collegiate Institute	Geneseo	1884	Presb.	4	30,000	4,000	J. F. Casebeer, Ph.M.	8	44	28	72	10	4
14	Greenville College	Greenville	1892	F. Meth.	2	30,000	10,000	Wilson T. Hogg, Ph. B.	12	83	94	177	30	55
15	Northwestern Military Acad.	Highland Park	1888	None	5	85,000	.....	H. P. Davidson	13	50	...	50	...	50
16	St. Alban's Academy	Knoxville	1890	Epis.	4	61,000	.....	A. H. Noyes	7	50	...	50	...	50
17	Gitling's Seminary	La Harpe	1879	M. Prot.	1	27,000	10,000	L. B. Hull, Ph. B.	4	16	29	45	10	13
18	Lake Forest Academy	Lake Forest	1857	Presb.	4	125,000	.....	A. G. Welch	9	125	...	100	...	100
19	Marissa Academy	Marissa	1883	U. Presb.	1	2,500	.....	C. J. Williamson	2	9	12	21	8	30
20	Wever-Media Academy	Media	1889	None	1	6,000	1,650	H. W. Bowersmith	5	40	32	72	16	28
21	Mendota College	Mendota	1893	Adv.	1	4,000	.....	M. L. Gordon	4	28	26	54	20	28
22	Morgan Park Academy	Morgan Park	1892	Bapt.	6	.....	.....	Chas. H. Thurber	13	86	44	130	86	44
23	Mount Morris College	Mount Morris	1879	GerBapt	3	30,000	100,000	J. G. Roger	14	216	128	344	138	82
24	Grand Prairie Seminary	Onarga	1863	M. E.	3	40,000	7,600	F. C. Demorest	5	174	110	284	13	25
25	Rice Collegiate Institute	Paxton	1877	Cong.	2	15,000	.....	G. A. Elliott	4	44	38	82	8	12
26	Port Byron Academy	Port Byron	1882	Cong.	2	5,000	29,398	Henry A. Ruger	7	29	28	57	12	18
27	Princeville Academy	Princeville	1887	None	1	2,500	.....	R. B. Cushing	3	27	16	43	8	4
28	Toulon Academy	Toulon	1883	None	1	10,000	10,000	G. F. Loomis	5	20	63	83	15	31
29	Western Military Academy	Upper Alton	1878	None	1	100,000	.....	Albert M. Jackson	10	80	...	80	...	10
30	Vermillion Academy	Vermillion Grove	1874	Friends.	6	5,000	18,000	Geo. H. Moore	4	27	43	70	10	22
31	Waynesville Academy	Waynesville	1890	Presb.	1	5,000	.....	Rev. W. H. Smith	2	17	34	4	4	8

*In 1896-97.

Professional Schools

THEOLOGY

Table No. 3

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	Date of Founding	Religious-Denomination	Value of Grounds and Buildings	Amount of Productive Funds	No. of Buildings	NAME OF PRESIDENT	Faculty	STUDENTS			Bound Volumes in Library
									Men	Women	Total	
1 Chicago Theological Seminary.....	Chicago	1854	Cong.....	\$308,000	\$1,130,000	3	Franklin W. Fisk, D.D., LL.D.	15	164	...	164	20,000
2 McCormick Theological Seminary.....	Chicago	1859	Pres.....	917,000	460,127	3	Andrew C. Zenos, D.D.	9	147	...	147	20,000
3 Theological Seminary of Ev. Luth'n Ch.	Chicago	1891	Ev. Luth.	150,000	10,000	1	R. F. Weidner, D.D., LL.D.	3	54	...	54	3,500
4 Western Theological Seminary	Chicago	1885	Pr. Epis.	125,000	125,000	1	Wm. J. Gold, LL.D.	5	22	...	22	4,100
5 University of Chicago Divinity School.	Chicago	1867	Bapt.....	165,000	400,000	1	E. B. Hulbert, D.D. LL.D.	19	239	32	271	40,000
6 Eureka College Biblical Department...	Eureka.....	1890	Disciples	.....	3,000	2	John H. Hardin, LL. D.	3	37	11	48	380
7 Garrett Biblical Institute	Evanston ..	1854	M. E.....	150,000	500,000	2	Chas. J. Little, D.D.	8	164	...	164	8,200
8 Union Biblical Institute	Naperville..	1878	Ev. Ass'n	.....	23,000	..	Thos. Bowman	3	43	1	44	650
9 *Augustana Theological Seminary	Rock Island	1860	Ev. Luth.	.....	.....	..	O. Olsson, Ph.D., D.D.	4	62	...	62	4,000
10 *Ryder Divinity School, Lombard Univ.	Galesburg ..	1881	Univ	1,815,000	2,651,127	..	C. Ellwood Nash	7	18	2	20	.....

* In 1896-97.

LAW

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	Date of Founding	No. in Faculty	NAME OF PRESIDENT	No. of Buildings	Value of Grounds and Buildings	No. of Years in Full Course	No. Weeks in Year	Total Fees for Entire Course	Students			Bound Volumes in Library
										Men	Women	Total	
1 Bloomington Law School.....	Bloomingt'n	1874	6	Owen T. Reeves, LL.D.	..	.....	3	39	180	60	1	61	1,000
2 *Kent College of Law.....	Chicago	1892	11	M. D. Ewell, LL.D.	..	.....	3	36	156	213	5	218	.....
3 *Chicago College of Law, (Lake Forest Univ.)	Chicago	1888	12	Thos. A. Moran, LL.D.	..	.....	3	39	185	540	13	553	1,000
4 *Northwestern University Law School	Chicago	1859	6	Henry W. Rogers, LL.D.	..	.....	3	38	330	185	3	188	1,116
5 Chicago Law School	Chicago	1896	28	Geo. W. Warvelle .....	..	.....	3	36	185	152	..	152	.....
6 Illinois College of Law.....	Chicago	1897	23	H. N. Ogden, Ph.D.	..	.....	3	36	240	141	4	145	1,000
7 McKendree Law School.....	Lebanon	1860	3	Judge Geo. A. Crow .....	..	.....	3	36	135	11	1	12	.....
8 Chaddock College of Law.....	Quincy.....	1880	4	Thos. R. Petri.....	..	.....	3	36	180	9	1	10	.....

* In 1896-97.

Professional Schools — Continued

MEDICINE

INSTITUTION	Location	Date of Founding	No. in Faculty	NAME OF PRESIDENT OR DEAN	No. of Bldg.	Value of Grounds and Buildings	No. Years in Full Course	No. Weeks in Year	Total Fees for Full Course	Students			Bound Volumes in Library
										Men	Women	Total	
1 College of Physicians and Surgeons, (The Univ. of Ill.)...	Chicago	1882	38	Wm. E. Quine, M.D....	1	\$160,000	4	40	\$440	475	35	510	3,000
2 Illinois Medical College.....	Chicago	1894	4	R. N. Hall, M.D.....	1	.....	4	26	420	64	11	75	300
3 Northwestern University Medical College.....	Chicago	1859	52	Nathan S. Davis, M.D...	2	200,000	4	34	505	270	..	270	2,200
4 Rush Medical College, (The University of Chicago).....	Chicago	1837	96	Henry M. Lyman, M.D...	2	300,000	4	36	540	902	..	902	2,000
5 Bennett Medical College.....	Chicago	1867	44	Anson L. Clark, M.D....	1	40,000	3	32	300	84	12	96	500
6 Hahnemann Medical College.....	Chicago	1855	42	C. H. Vilas, M.D.....	1	250,000	4	26	280	130	66	196	2,000
7 †Hering Medical College.....	Chicago	1893	38	H. C. Allen, M.D.....	1	25,000	4	28	400	40	30	70	300
8 National Medical College.....	Chicago	1891	63	T. C. Duncan, M. D.....	1	.....	4	30	200	67	11	78	300
9 *Harvey Medical College.....	Chicago	1891	57	Francis Dickinson.....	..	.....	4	36	400	127	13	140	200
10 *Jenner Medical College.....	Chicago	1893	35	C. W. Hawley.....	..	.....	4	40	315	81	3	84	.....
11 Danham Medical College.....	Chicago	1895	20	C. S. Fohnestock.....	1	46,000	4	26	400	26	14	40	600
12 Chicago Homeopathic Medical College.....	Chicago	1876	52	John R. Kippox, M.D...	1	60,000	4	26	260	159	..	159	500

PHARMACY

1 Chicago College of Pharmacy, (The Univ. of Illinois)....	Chicago	1859	7	T. M. Goodman.....	..	.....	2	28	150	148	7	155	1,000
2 Northwestern University School of Pharmacy.....	Chicago	1886	7	Oscar Oldberg, P.D.....	..	.....	2	40	287	133	8	141	500

DENTISTRY

1 *Chicago College of Dental Surgery, (Lake Forest Univ.)..	Chicago	1883	39	Truman W. Brophy, M.D.	1	.....	3	26	375	490	..	490	.....
2 *Northwestern University Dental School.....	Chicago	1886	37	Greene V. Black, M.D...	..	.....	3	26	315	494	32	526	.....
3 Illinois School of Dentistry.....	Chicago	1898	15	Frank N. Brown, M.D...	..	.....	3	28	300	85	4	89	.....

* In 1897-'98.

† Estimate.

Normal Schools, Public and Private

Table No. 4

No.	INSTITUTIONS	LOCATION	Date of Founding	No. of School Buildings	Value of Grounds and Buildings	Amount of Productive Funds	NAME OF PRESIDENT	No. in Faculty	Total Students			In Normal Dept.			Bound Volumes in Library.
									Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	S. Ill. State Normal Univ.	Carbondale.	1874	2	\$325,000	\$33,000	D. B. Parkinson.....	16	360	360	720	280	294	574	14,000
2	Chicago Normal School....	Chicago....	1867	2	350,000	60,000	Francis W. Parker....	36	84	516	600	12	516	528	13,000
3	Illinois State Normal Univ.	Normal....	1857	3	300,000	.....	John W. Cook.....	25	275	675	950	175	500	675	10,000
PRIVATE															
1	Western Normal College....	Bushnell...	1888	5	35,000	.....	W. W. Earnest.....	10	185	170	355	185	170	355	500
2	Northern Ill. Normal School	Dixon.....	1881	3	200,000	.....	J. B. Dille.....	31	500	400	900	200	100	300	4,000
3	Steinmann Institute.....	Dixon.....	1882	2	35,000	.....	Chas. A. Steinmann...	15	105	70	175	22	20	42	500

Schools of Technology

Table No. 5

No.	INSTITUTIONS	LOCATION	Date of Founding	NAME OF PRESIDENT	No. in Faculty	No. of Buildings	Value of Grounds and Buildings	Students			Bound Volumes in Library
								Men.	Women	Total	
1	Armour Institute.....	Chicago.....	1893	F. W. Gunsauls.....	60	2	\$1,750,000	650	550	1200	15,000
2	Bradley Polytechnic Institute.....	Peoria.....	1897	Edward O. Sisson.....	16	2	225,000	102	42	144	6,000
3	Lewis Institute.....	Chicago.....	1896	Geo. N. Carmen.....	40	2	500,000	663	402	1065	10,000

Summary

Table No. 6

	Universities and Colleges	Academies and Preparatory Schools	Normal Schools		Professional Schools.				Technology	Totals
			Public	Private	Theology	Law	Medicine	Dentistry			Pharmacy
No. of Institutions listed	25	31	3	3	10	8	12	3	2	100
No. of some Religious Denomination	21	22			10					53
No. of no Religious Denomination	4	9	3	3		8		3	2	47
No. of Men Enrolled	9,912	2,312	719	790	950	1,311	2,425	1,069	281	*17,228
No. of Men, College Undergraduates	3,054	†1,194	†567	†407						
No. of Men in Schools of some Rel. Denom.	7,920	1,666			950					
No. of Men in Schools of no Rel. Denom.	1,992	646	719	790		1,311	2,425	1,069	281	*7,263
No. of Women Enrolled	4,830	1,312	1,551	640		28	195	36	15	*10,025
No. of Women, College Undergraduates	1,870	†514	†1,310	†290						*9,292
No. of Women in Sch's of some Rel. Denom.	4,191	1,103			46					
No. of Women in Schools of no Rel. Denom.	639	209	1,551	640		28	195	36	15	5,028
Total Students Enrolled	14,742	3,624	2,270	1,430	996	1,339	2,620	1,105	296	*26,520
No. in Faculties	1,142	218	77	58	76	92	551	91	14	*2,139
No. of Buildings	140	66	7	10	11		10	1		*229
Value of Grounds and Buildings	\$7,983,102	\$1,098,000	\$975,000	\$270,000	\$1,815,000		\$1,075,000		\$2,475,000	\$15,541,102
Amount of Productive Funds	\$9,706,920	\$323,148	\$93,000		\$2,651,127					\$11,748,195
No. of Books in Libraries	554,819	78,080	37,000	5,000	100,830	4,116	11,900		1,500	696,199
									31,000	

† In college preparatory department.

* Less duplicates.

† In normal department.

Schools Maintained for Christian Education—Table No. 7

	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION	Univer- sities and Colleges	Academies and Prep- schools	Theological Seminaries	STUDENTS		
					Men	Women	Total
1	Adventist.....	..	1	..	28	26	54
2	Baptist.....	3	2	1	1,717	1,090	2,807
3	Christian	1	..	1	120	90	210
4	Congregational	1	3	1	533	313	846
5	Cumberland Presbyterian.....	1	..	..	81	83	164
6	Evangelical Association	1	..	1	244	106	350
7	Friends .....	..	1	1	27	43	70
8	Free Methodist.....	..	1	..	83	94	177
9	German Baptist.....	..	1	..	216	128	344
10	Lutheran (English)	1	..	..	69	91	160
11	Lutheran	1	..	2	410	156	566
12	Methodist Episcopal.....	5	3	1	2,143	1,692	3,835
13	Methodist Protestant.....	..	1	..	16	29	45
14	Presbyterian	2	4	1	480	292	772
15	United Presbyterian	1	1	..	194	156	350
16	Reformed.....	..	1	..	19	21	40
17	Protestant Episcopal.....	..	1	1	72	..	72
18	United Brethren.....	1	..	..	91	75	166
19	Universalist.....	1	..	1	86	105	191
20	Undenominational	2	2	..	574	437	1,011
Totals		21	22	10	7,203	5,027	12,230

Schools Maintained for Secular Education—Table No. 8

INSTITUTIONS	No.	STUDENTS		
		Men	Women	Total
Academies	9	646	209	855
Dental Schools.....	3	1,069	36	1,105
Law Schools.....	8	1,311	28	1,339
Medical Schools.....	12	2,425	195	2,620
Normal Schools—Public	3	719	1,551	2,270
Normal Schools—Private.....	3	790	640	1,430
Pharmacy Schools.....	2	281	15	296
State University.....	1	904	242	1,146
Schools of Technology.....	3	1,415	994	2,409
Universities and Colleges.....	3	465	355	820
Totals.....	47	10,025	4,265	14,290

The Growth of Ten Years—Table No. 9

INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER		STUDENTS	
	1887-8	1897-8	1887-8	1897-8
I. FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION				
Academies.....	14	22	1,849	2,769
Theological Seminaries.....	12	10	671	996
Universities and Colleges.....	21	21	4,236	8,465
Totals.....	47	53	6,756	12,230
II. FOR SECULAR EDUCATION				
Academies.....	7	9	566	855
Dental Schools.....	3	3	207	1,105
Law Schools.....	4	8	221	1,339
Medical Schools.....	9	12	1,238	2,620
Normal Schools—Public.....	3	3	1,803	2,270
Normal Schools—Private.....	2	3	1,607	1,430
Schools of Pharmacy.....	2	2	473	296
Schools of Technology.....	..	3	....	2,409
State University.....	1	1	377	1,146
Universities and Colleges.....	1	3	95	820
Totals.....	32	47	6,587	14,290

Increase in No. of Institutions in the State.....	27 per cent
“ “ “ “ for Christian Education.....	15 “
“ “ “ “ for Secular “.....	50 “
Increase in No. of Students in the State.....	98 “
“ “ “ “ in Institutions for Christian Ed'n	96 “
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ Secular “	117 “

Of the total number of institutions in 1887-8, 60 per cent, enrolling 51 per cent of the students were maintained for the purposes of Christian education.

In 1897-8 this had decreased to 53 per cent of the institutions and 46 per cent of the students,

In 1887-8 40 of the institutions, enrolling 49 per cent of the students of the state were maintained for secular education.

In 1897-8 this had increased to 47 per cent of the institutions and 54 per cent of the students.

Institutions in which Student Young Men's Christian Associations are Organized—Table No. 10

INSTITUTIONS	Number	Male Students Enrolled
Universities and Colleges.....	18	5,286
Academies and Preparatory Schools.....	7	868
Theological Schools.....	3	475
Law Schools.....	2	725
Medical Schools.....	7	2,043
Dental Schools.....	2	984
Normal Schools—Public.....	2	635
Normal Schools—Private.....	2	685
Totals.....	43	11,701

Three Law Schools and three Theological Schools not listed in this table, are so located in the buildings of the Universities of which they are a part, that their students are in close contact with and in many instances members of the Association.

Student Young Men's Christian Associations of Illinois, Report for the College Year 1897-8

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	When Organized	MEMBERS			BIBLE CLASSES			Current Expenses	No. of Social Gatherings	No. Professed Conversions	No. Known Churches	Number of Student Volunteers
			Active	Associate	Total	Average Attendance at Prayer Meetings	Number	Enrollment					
Illinois Wesleyan University.....	Bloomington.....	Oct. 1881	20	5	25	12	1	15	\$ 60.00	8	32	2	2
Western Normal College.....	Bushnell.....	Jan. 1891	45	8	53	15	3	38	.....	8	5	..	..
Southern Illinois State Normal University.....	Carbondale.....	April 1875	64	21	85	34	1	13	.....	8	5	..	..
Blackburn University.....	Carlinville.....	Feb. 1880	18	4	22	10	1	13	6	2	..	..	..
Carthage College.....	Carthage.....	Sept. 1881	23	2	25	16	2	12	5	2	..	..	..
Intercollegiate Department.....	Chicago.....	Jan. 1892	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.00	2	..	..	..
Chicago College of Law (Lake Forest University).....	".....	May 1896	6	8	14	..	..	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Chicago Homeopathic Medical College.....	".....	Jan. 1893	14	10	24	..	2	11	25.00	1	..	..	..
Chicago Theological Seminary.....	".....	Nov. 1897	160	..	160	..	..	160	30.00	1	..	..	28
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	".....	Dec. 1892	15	10	25	15	1	6	40.00	1	..	..	2
Hahnemann Medical College.....	".....	Oct. 1897	12	12	24	14	1	9	44.00	4	..	..	2
Hering Medical College.....	".....	Feb. 1893	16	2	18	18	1	9	45.00	1	..	..	2
College of Dental Surgery (Lake Forest University).....	".....	Dec. 1893	24	10	34	..	1	11	78.00	1	..	..	18
McCormick Theological Seminary.....	".....	Sept. 1897	150	..	150	55	..	..	180.00	..	..	..	..
Northwestern University.....	".....	Oct. 1895	14	10	24	..	..	..	30.00	..	..	..	..
" Law.....	".....	Dec. 1893	8	4	12	5	..	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
" Medical.....	".....	Dec. 1890	36	5	41	22	1	19	85.00	1	1	..	6
National Medical College.....	".....	Oct. 1897	3	..	3	8	1	3	15.00	..	..	..	6
Rush Medical College.....	".....	Dec. 1892	24	44	68	12	1	4	75.00	2	1	..	8
University of Chicago.....	".....	Dec. 1892	130	8	138	27	2	66	480.00	2	1	6	8
Northern Illinois Normal School.....	Dixon.....	July 1890	85	23	108	38	2	4	80.00	3	12	..	..
Northwestern University, College.....	Evansston.....	April 1890	164	6	170	52	4	124	603.00	8	8	4	27
Academy of Northwestern University.....	Evansston.....	Dec. 1890	104	10	114	37	3	57	148.00	1	12	6	..
Eureka College.....	Eureka.....	June 1889	40	4	44	25	2	10	25.00	3	5	..	..
Knox College.....	Galesburg.....	Nov. 1890	78	20	98	34	4	50	150.00	3	3	3	5
Geneseo Collegiate Institute.....	Geneseo.....	Nov. 1896	7	5	12	4	2	20	76.00	1	5	..	1
Illinois College.....	Jacksonville.....	Feb. 1882	75	10	85	43	..	..	40.00	..	..	3	..
Lake Forest College.....	Lake Forest.....	Nov. 1881	15	..	15	10	..	25	12.00	..	..	..	..
Lake Forest Academy.....	Lake Forest.....	Jan. 1893	15	9	24	18	..	16	50.00	2	3	1	..
McKendree College.....	Lebanon.....	Dec. 1897	40	2	42	22	2	10	45.00	2	3	1	..
Lincoln University.....	Lincoln.....	Feb. 1881	20	2	22	12	1	14	7	2	3	..	..
Mendota College.....	Mendota.....	Feb. 1894	14	..	14	7	1	14	4	2	..	..	..
Morgan Park Academy.....	Morgan Park.....	Jan. 1893	25	..	25	18	1	5	180.00	2	8	..	..
Northwestern College.....	Naperville.....	Nov. 1873	163	3	166	53	9	104	60.00	4	2	5	2
Illinois State Normal University.....	Normal.....	Feb. 1872	54	6	60	30	3	24	15.00	3	10	1	2
Grand Prairie Seminary.....	Onarga.....	Jan. 1886	33	2	35	16	2	30	12.00	4	1	6	..
Rice Collegiate Institute.....	Paxton.....	Oct. 1893	10	2	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shadock College.....	Quincy.....	Nov. 1884	15	3	18	10	1	12	86.00	1	1	1	..
Shurtleff College.....	Upper Alton.....	Nov. 1881	60	13	73	15	3	23	670.00	4	5	3	6
University of Illinois.....	Urbana.....	Feb. 1873	115	60	175	60	7	85	10.00	3	10	5	1
Westfield College.....	Westfield.....	Jan. 1892	25	1	26	12	..	..	30.00	..	..	..	13
Wheaton College.....	Wheaton.....	Oct. 1894	39	..	39	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† College credit given.

Summary

1. In 100 universities, colleges, schools of technology, professional and secondary schools of Illinois there were enrolled as students during the academic year 1897-8, 17,228 men and 9,292 women—a total of 26,520 students.

2. Of this number 3,054 men and 1,870 women—a total of 4,924—were college undergraduates; 5,615 were in the professional schools of Chicago; 3,624 were in academies and preparatory schools, and 1,877 were in the normal departments of the public normal schools of the state.

3. Of these 100 institutions 53 are maintained with the primary purpose of Christian education, while 47 are maintained with a distinctively secular purpose.

4. In the schools founded for Christian education there were enrolled 7,203 men and 5,027 women—a total of 12,230 students; in the schools maintained with a distinctively secular purpose, 10,025 men and 4,265 women—a total of 14,290 students.

5. During the ten years ending with the academic year 1897-8 there has been, as shown by comparison of the figures already given with those reported by the U. S. Bureau of Education for 1887-8, a gain of 27 per cent in the number of institutions of higher learning in Illinois, and of 98 per cent in the number of students enrolled.

During the same period there has been a gain of 15 per cent in the number of institutions maintained for the purpose of Christian education and of 96 per cent in the number of students enrolled in such institutions. In the number of schools maintained with distinctively secular purpose there has been a gain of 50 per cent and of 117 per cent in the number of students enrolled therein.

7. Of the total of 17,228 men enrolled in Illinois institutions of higher learning 11,701 were in schools where Student Young Men's Christian Associations are organized.

8. Of this number 6,151 were in schools where the only direct religious influence is that exerted by the Association.

9. Grounds and buildings, valued at \$15,541,102, are owned by the above mentioned institutions.

10. Productive funds to the amount of \$11,655,195 are reported by the schools maintained for Christian education. With the exception of the schools of technology and a very limited amount held by State Normal Universities, the schools existing for secular instruction report no productive funds.

The Study of the English Bible in Illinois Universities and Colleges

There are listed in the foregoing tables 66 colleges, academies and theological seminaries. Owing to inability to secure accurate and comprehensive information, it is impossible to present a tabulated statement of the amount and character of work done in these institutions, in the study of the English Bible. Sixteen institutions offer elective courses in the study of the English Bible. In these courses, during the last academic year were enrolled 500 men and 164 women—a total of 664 students. Twenty-one institutions have required courses, enrolling 1,258 men and 430 women—a total of 1,688 students. Omitting from these figures the theological seminaries, we find that of a total enrollment of 11,234 students enrolled in the Christian colleges of the state 1,027 men and 594 women—a total of 1,621—are enrolled in the required and elective courses in the English Bible. The amount of such study furnished varies in different institutions from one term to four years, and from one to five hours per week.

The Bible study done in the voluntary classes of the Student Young Men's Christian Association is reported on another page.

The Place of the Young Men's Christian Association in Higher Education

An examination of the foregoing tables and summary shows most clearly that if the Christian church is to continue to have the influence upon higher education which she has exerted in the past, her efforts must be intensified and her methods readjusted.

Within a decade the number of institutions for Christian education in Illinois has increased 15 per cent, those for secular education 50 per cent. The oldest institutions for higher learning in the state are, without exception, those founded in the interest of Christian education; those recently founded, with a single notable exception, are for secular training. Students of theology receive their training under direct religious influence; students of medicine, law, dentistry, architecture, engineering in its many branches must, together with the teacher, seek institutions supported by the state or maintained by private enterprise.

The Methodist Episcopal church supports within the state of Illinois five universities and colleges, yet there are enrolled in the state university or in a single private normal and scientific school more young men from Methodist homes, members or adherents of Methodist churches, than are to be found in the college undergraduate department, with a single exception, of any of these five institutions. Similar facts may be shown to be true of other denominations. With equipment and endowment aggregating nearly \$20,000,000 the Christian colleges of the state enroll fewer students than the secular schools, which with limited endowment or none at all, depend upon tuition fees or state appropriations for their support.

All that has been, and much more which might be said, in no way detracts from the importance of the Christian college. On the other hand, let all honor be given to such institutions and to those who at great sacrifice have founded and are maintaining them.

It does however, emphasize the fact, sometimes seemingly forgotten, that if the Christian factor in education is of value to the 12,000 students in Christian institutions, it is of equal value to the 14,000 in secular institutions, and the fact that from choice or necessity they are in such secular institutions in no way lessens the importance of this element or does away with the obligation of the Christian church to furnish it.

That which is not furnished by the institution in its official capacity, and cannot be supplied by the church working in a denominational capacity, may be accomplished by the organized effort of the student body acting with the co-operation of Christian teachers, and with the sympathy and help of the Christian church.

Such a student effort is found in the Student Young Men's Christian Association, which has had a place of growing power and influence in American college life for more than twenty years. It has become the agency—in most cases the only direct agency—through which the Christian church may make its contribution to the life of the student in the secular school. It is the channel through which education in schools maintained upon a secular foundation, may be brought under direct and positive Christian influence.

Not only this, it has become the recognized student Christian organization of the Christian college, unifying, energizing and directing the religious life of the institution to the attainment of results hitherto unknown in the life even of the Christian college. It not only reinforces the Christian influence and efforts of the institution and the faculty, but it calls out and organizes a latent power in the student body.

The Student Young Men's Christian Association has thus become and must be considered not simply as one of the many student organizations of college life or as one among many worthy Christian enterprises, but as an essential factor of Christian education in the institutions of higher learning of the present generation.

Student Department, Illinois Young Men's Christian Associations

1. The Necessity for Supervision.

The reasons for continued, skilled supervision of the field of student Christian work are found:

1. In the magnitude of the field. With the possible exception of New York, no state of the Union has as large a student field as Illinois. The number of students enrolled has nearly doubled in a decade.

2. In the widely scattered location of the educational institutions and the diversity of conditions. These institutions are in all parts of the state; some enroll thousands of students, others a few score; some are in country villages, others in cities; in some the direct religious influences are strong, in others, except for the Association, almost non-existent.

3. In the complexity of student life. Only those who were in college a generation,—or even a decade ago,—and are familiar with the conditions existing to-day, will realize the increasing complexity of student life. The average expense per capita per year is increasing. Courses are changing from compulsory to elective. The number of men in the faculties has increased many fold. The number of student organizations has multiplied.

4. In the constantly changing student body. Fully 5,000 men annually enter Illinois educational institutions of higher learning as new students, and nearly the same number either graduate, remove to other institutions, or terminate their college courses before completion. In the number of those who complete the college course are, each year, the trained leaders of the student Christian work. Among the number entering, are those who must be interested, enlisted and trained for the places made vacant.

5. In the importance of the field. Every county, almost every city, town and village of our commonwealth is represented by its most intelligent and ambitious young men in the higher schools of the state. In the professional schools of Chicago alone there were enrolled last year students from forty-six different states and territories, and from twenty-six foreign countries. These men are to be the leaders of their generation. It is not necessary to urge the importance of the development of manly, Christian life, purpose and character in such a body of men.

2. **The State Executive Committee**, working through its Student Committee and Secretary, and in co-operation with the Student Department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, is responsible for the organization, supervision, development and extension of organized Christian work in the institutions of higher learning in Illinois.

3. **Committee in Charge.**

John M. Coulter, Head Professor of Botany, University of Chicago,
Chairman.

S. W. Parr, Professor of Applied Chemistry, University of Illinois.

John H. Finley, President of Knox College.

B. R. Barber (Northwestern University '98), Secretary.

4. Two Decades of Growth.	1878	1888	1898
Student Associations in Illinois.....	4	20	43
Membership.....	178	804	2301
Assns. Reporting Work for New Students...	none	none	32
Assns. Reporting Classes for Bible Study....	none	2	30
No. of Men Enrolled in Association Classes.	none	21	871
No. of Men Enrolled in Curriculum Classes.No. rept.	none	530	
Average Attendance at Weekly Religious Meetings.....No. rept.		240	774
Associations Holding Missionary Meetings..	none	2	23
Associations Reporting Missionary Libraries.	none	none	16
No. of Student Volunteers Reported.....	none	none	154
No. of Mission Study Classes.....	none	none	16
Professed Conversions 1888-1898.....	1208		

During the second ten-year period the number of Student Associations has increased 215 per cent, the membership 287 per cent, and the attendance at religious meetings 322 per cent.

The summer training conference has been established, and the work for new students has seen its beginning and development.

The Bible study and Missionary departments have grown from almost insignificance to their present positions of strength and leadership in the Association plan.

It has been during this period that the whole scheme of comprehensive work among the professional students of Chicago, employing the time of a trained secretary as its executive officer, has taken its place as a part of the student work of the state. During the same period the Christian work in three of the largest universities, the University of Chicago, Northwestern University and the University of Illinois, has developed to such proportions as to require the employment of a general secretary, who gives half of his time to this work as its executive officer and director. In a word, during this decade the whole student work has been revolutionized and increased many fold.

5. Duties of the Student Committee and Secretary.

1. In relation to the local college Association.
 - (a) To enlist and organize the Christian forces of the institutions of higher learning of the state in work by and for students.
 - (b) To bring to each Association the fruits of experience in similar Associations of the state and country.
 - (c) To suggest new plans and methods and to co-operate in inaugurating them.
 - (d) To counsel and co-operate with the faculty and with student leaders in the effort to secure for the Christian organization its rightful place in the student life, and to enable it to make to the life of the individual student the largest and most helpful contribution possible.

2. In relation to the united work.
 - (a) To study the field, mark out policies and direct the movements of the unified work of the state.
 - (b) To receive, tabulate and from time to time publish reports from the local Associations, showing the condition and progress of the work.
 - (c) To arrange for the student section of the annual conventions of the Illinois Associations.
 - (d) To secure, organize and lead the State delegation at the annual summer training conference.
 - (e) To represent the student work of the state in the International organization.

The Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association of America

It is uncertain which of the institutions of America has the oldest Student Young Men's Christian Association, the State Universities of both Michigan and Virginia claiming this honor. There is, however, no doubt that to Princeton belongs the distinction of leadership in the effort which resulted in the Intercollegiate Movement. The Intercollegiate Association was formed in Louisville, Ky., in June of 1877. At that time there were less than thirty Student Christian Associations in the universities and colleges of the United States and Canada. During the less than a quarter of a century of its existence, its growth and development have been most marked. At the present time there are over 500 Associations in the United States and Canada, with a membership of nearly 30,000. In this number of associations are included the colleges of thirty-three religious denominations, every state university on the continent, with but two exceptions, a great majority of the public and private normal schools, every prominent university and college of our country, a large majority of the professional schools and of the best grade preparatory and fitting schools.

The internal development in the Association life has been even more marked than the growth in the number of Associations and in membership. In this development there may be noted:

1. The Christian forces in the institutions of higher learning of the continent have been enlisted, unified and directed toward a central purpose, with methods diversified to meet widely differing conditions.

2. A comprehensive and thoroughly organized effort in behalf of new students has become a permanent part of the work. Through this effort the Association renders itself of service to new students, at the critical period in their student lives and at a time when this service is most appreciated.

3. To supply the need of trained student leaders, summer training conferences at Northfield, Mass., Lake Geneva, Wis., Ashville, N. C., and Pasadena, Cal., are annually held. There are in attendance at these conferences during a season of ten days more than a thousand students

annually. Under the direction of selected Christian men as leaders and teachers they have been made of incalculable power in the deepening of lives and in training for Christian service in the home college field.

4. Because of its supreme importance in personal Christian life and its place in the training of the Christian worker, the Bible study department has been called the pivotal department of the college association. When attention was first given to this department there was little organized, systematic Bible study among American college students. At the present time fully 11,000 young men are enrolled as members of classes for such work. Suitable courses have been prepared for use and the summer conferences have been utilized for the training of a volunteer teaching force. Through Association influences many colleges have been led to incorporate the study of the English Bible in the curriculum.

5. Working through its missionary committee and through the Student Volunteer Band for Foreign Missions, the Associations have been instrumental in promoting among students a hitherto unknown interest in the cause of Christ in foreign lands. This phase of the work is more fully spoken of under the head of Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions.

6. Because of the great importance of the work and the constantly changing student life, the supervision of trained leaders has become increasingly necessary as the scope of the work has increased. At the present time there are employed a total of forty-four international, state and local college secretaries, giving all or a part of their time to the development and extension of the student work. This is an increase in five years of 50 per cent in the number of employed men in this department.

More than 30,000 students have been led through the work of the associations to accept Jesus Christ as personal Saviour and Lord, and the proportion of Christians in American colleges has been within the period covered by the work of the Association changed from less than one in three to a little more than one in two.

The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions

The report of the Executive Committee of this Movement at its last International Convention in Cleveland, February 23-27, 1898, makes the following statement regarding its origin and purpose: "The Student Volunteer Movement had its rise in the summer of 1886 at Mt. Hermon, Mass., in connection with the first International Christian Student Conference ever held.

"The four-fold purpose of this organization is, (1) to awaken and maintain among all Christian students of the United States and Canada intelligent and active interest in foreign missions; (2) to enroll a sufficient number of properly qualified volunteers to meet the successive demands of the various missionary boards of North America; (3) to help all such intending missionaries to prepare for their life-work, and to enlist their co-operation in developing the missionary life of the home churches; (4) to lay an equal

burden of responsibility on all students who are to remain as ministers and lay workers at home, that they may actively promote the missionary enterprise by their intelligent advocacy, by their gifts and by their prayers."

An Executive Committee composed of official representatives of the American and Canadian Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations has general direction of the Movement. In the local association the Student Volunteer Movement is an organic part of the association, becoming to all practical intents the missionary department. The executive Committee works through a General Secretary, and assistant, an Educational Secretary and Traveling Secretaries. In the accomplishment of its aims the movement has:

1. Visited more than 839 American and Canadian educational institutions. In the majority of these the subject of missions has been presented for the first time by the representative of the Movement.
2. It has promoted a systematic and progressive study of missions through the mission study classes. In 1894 there were less than 30 classes carrying on a systematic and progressive study of missions. In 1898 there were reported 266 classes with enrollment of 3,789 students.
3. It has influenced a large number of students to decide to become foreign missionaries.
4. There are on the records of the Movement the names of more than 1,200 Volunteers who have gone to the mission field. These men and women have gone out under forty-six different missionary societies and are distributed through fifty-three countries in all parts of the world. A large majority of this number were led to become foreign missionaries through the influence of the Movement.
5. According to the testimony of the Mission Boards of the churches of America, the Movement has greatly improved the average quality of missionary applicants.
6. It is rendering substantial help in the solution of the money problem. At its inception the colleges and seminaries were giving about \$5,000 per year to foreign missions, now they give annually over \$40,000. Over 100 educational institutions now support a missionary either entirely or in large part.
7. The reflex influence of the Movement on the colleges of the home lands has been most marked. This has shown itself in the deeper and richer life and higher purpose of a multitude of students touched by the Movement, who have not been led to give their lives to Christ in foreign lands.
8. A most significant result of the Movement has been its influence, direct and indirect, upon the students of other lands, there being today—all of them organized since the American Movement—Student Volunteer Movements in Great Britain, Scandinavia, Germany, Australasia, South Africa, China, and India and Ceylon.

In Illinois there are 14 student Volunteer Bands with an enrollment of 22 women and 132 men—a total of 154 volunteers. Sixteen mission study classes enroll 167 members.

National Student Christian Movements in Other Lands

The American Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association is the oldest, but not the only national student Christian movement. The story of the awakening of interest in intercollegiate Christian union and effort among the students of the universities of Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, and the nations of the far East is of intense interest and far-reaching significance. It can be only referred to here.

Second in order of organization is the British College Christian Union. At its inception, in 1893, it united the Christian organizations of seventeen universities and colleges. At the present time it unites about one hundred institutions, practically every great institution in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales being included in this number.

The German Christian Students' Alliance and the Scandinavian University Christian Movement are third and fourth in age among the national student movements. The growth in each has been steady and its work most influential.

In 1896, after thorough, intelligent and prayerful consideration, similar national organizations were perfected in China, India and Ceylon, Australasia and South Africa. In 1897 Japan was added to the number.

In all of these movements it has been the privilege of the leaders of the American movement to have, under God, an initial and formative influence. In addition to this the national, and leading local organizations of the far East are under American leadership.

The bonds of fellowship among the leaders of the different national movements are strong and close. Northfield, the pioneer American Student Summer Conference, has been duplicated in all parts of the world. It has made and is making its contribution to the life of thousands of students of many races and nations.

The World's Student Christian Federation

The following brief statement regarding the World's Student Christian Federation is taken by permission from a recent pamphlet entitled "The Students of the World United." by Mr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the Federation. This world wide student movement is unparalleled in the history of the Christian church, and has within it unmeasured possibilities.

Origin

"The World's Student Christian Federation was formed at a conference held August 17-19, 1895, in the historic castle at Vadstena on the shores of Lake Wetter in Sweden, by official representatives of the student Christian movements of America, Great Britain, Germany, Scandinavia and Mission Lands.

Objects

The objects of the Federation are: To unite students' Christian movements throughout the world; to collect information regarding the religious

condition of the students of all lands; and to promote the following lines of activity—to lead students to become disciples of Jesus Christ as only Savior and as God, to deepen the spiritual life of students, to enlist students in the work of extending the Kingdom of Christ throughout the whole world.

Extent

The Federation is composed of eleven national and international student movements. In the following alphabetical list the name of each movement is given, together with the year in which it entered the Federation:

American and Canadian Student Young Men's Christian Association, 1895.

Australasian Student Christian Union, 1896.

British College Christian Union, 1895.

College Young Men's Christian Association of China, 1896.

Student Christian Movements of France, the Netherlands and Switzerland, 1898.

German Christian Students' Alliance, 1895.

Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association of India and Ceylon, 1896.

Student Young Men's Christian Association Union of Japan, 1897.

Scandinavian University Christian Movement, 1895.

Students' Christian Association of South Africa, 1896.

Student Christian Movement in Mission Lands, 1895.

These eleven movements, including affiliated societies, unite in all 1,212 student associations with an aggregate membership of 55,350.

Supervision

The General Committee, which has the direction of the work of the Federation, is composed of two men from each federated movement. Each movement appoints its own representatives.

The Latest Conference

The last Conference of the Federation was held in July, 1898, in Eisenach, at the foot of the famous Wartburg, in Germany. It was attended by students and professors from twenty-four countries. Sixteen national and international student movements were represented."

The Future of Student Christian Work in Illinois

The advance of organized Christian work in the educational institutions of Illinois during the last decade has been most marked, yet that which has been accomplished is but a little compared with that which remains to be done. That the future may see yet larger results and that the Association may in largest degree be equal to its opportunities, there is needed; (1) a more thorough understanding of the field and comprehensive purpose of the Association movement; (2) clearer and more general recognition of the

place and possibilities of the Association as a factor in Christian education; (3) continued, aggressive, intelligent effort on the part of the Association to make a contribution and the largest contribution possible to the life of every young man in the institutions of higher learning in Illinois.

The near future should see advance in many directions, some of which are here noted.

1. **Buildings.**—There should be erected on the most favorable spot adjoining the campus of the State University of Illinois, and of each of the State Normal Universities, an adequate building, suitably furnished, to become the headquarters of the Christian life and work of the institutions. At least two such buildings—one on the West and one on the South Side, Chicago—should be erected for the use of the Christian Associations of the professional schools of this great professional school center. Similar buildings should be erected on the campus of a number of the larger denominational universities and colleges of the state. In institutions where the student enrollment does not warrant such buildings, rooms adequately fitted up should be assigned to the student Christian organization.

2. **General Secretaries.**—A General Secretary, employed as the executive officer and director of the student Christian work, should be employed to give all or a part of his time to this work in all the larger institutions. The importance, difficulty and magnitude of the Association work of to-day render this imperative, where the best results would be secured.

3. **Endowment.**—The work in the larger institutions occupying buildings and employing general secretaries should be suitably endowed.

4. **New Organizations.**—Marked as has been the advance, it remains true that more than half of the institutions of higher learning in Illinois are as yet without the helpfulness of the student Christian movement. Work in such institutions should be organized.

5. **Correspondents.**—Where organizations are not feasible there should be appointed a correspondent, who should be a medium of communication between the institution and the Association Movements of the state, nation and world, and through whose help students leaving preparatory schools for college or university may be brought at once in touch with the Christian life of such institutions.

6. **Leaving College.**—Every year hundreds of Christian students go from college to cities, towns and villages in all parts of the Union. In the intense effort to overcome the obstacles incident to a successful start in a chosen life-work, many young men drift from Christian life and activity into carelessness and indifference. A comprehensive plan should be devised and put into operation through which the college student as he goes to a new home to begin his chosen life-work may carry with him letters of introduction to the leaders of Christian work in the community to which he goes.

7. **The Conversion of Men.**—Careful investigation shows that a very small percentage—not more than one in twenty—of the students who complete a college course without accepting Jesus Christ as personal Saviour ever come to such acceptance. There should be far greater wise continuous, prayerful effort to lead students to an acceptance of Christ, during college life.

8. **Leadership.**—To say that the demand of the times is for men not only of ability but of unquestioned Christian character, is but to repeat an oft-emphasized statement. Because of this need no effort should be spared to fit and equip Christian college men for positions of leadership and influence, which many of them will be called upon to fill.

9. **Bible Study.**—Because of its place in the development of personal Christian life and in equipment for Christian service, the claims for the study of the English Bible should be yet more forcefully brought to the attention of students, and far better provision made for courses and teachers in this study.

Endowment of Supervision

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Supervision is absolutely essential for college Associations. This has been proved in so many cases that it is not open to argument. What a church is without a pastor the college Association is without supervision. This does not fully express the case, for continuity of membership may sustain a church, while there is no such thing as continuity in the college Association.

The constituency of the college Association is not only kaleidoscopic in its changes, but it is attracted by many rival interests, and will not maintain a persistent purpose and an unflagging zeal without prompting. The employment of trained men to keep in touch with the colleges, through correspondence and visits, has resulted in making these Associations what they are. These men have had college experience of their own, have become familiar with college conditions everywhere, and know what to do and what not to do. Supervision thus makes available for any college Association, at any time, all the experience of all colleges through many years. That this is an overwhelming factor in the success of any Association no one can question. There may be energy in the local Association, but misdirected energy can only be avoided by an experience which college students do not possess.

This essential work of supervision is maintained with the greatest difficulty, and yet it is the least expensive and most fruitful part of the organization. It is the essential background and does not appear prominently, and it takes people trained to work for general results, rather than for the more conspicuous local results, to appreciate its importance enough *to support it.*

The present method of meeting the annual budget is to solicit scattered and uncertain subscriptions. This involves an amount of work, both mental and physical, which seriously impairs the effectiveness of the supervision. In fact, men are employed to supervise, and are then expected to consume much of their energy in providing for their support. This hand-to-mouth existence should not continue. This work for the spiritual welfare of the college student should be put upon as permanent a basis as is the work for his intellectual welfare.

A small permanent fund will provide for the work of supervision in all the colleges of a state, and no money for any cause will show as far-reaching results. These college students are to have a dominant influence in society, an influence which is increasing every year. They are to mould public sentiment, and their attitude towards Christianity will largely determine its status in the next generation.

A budget of \$2,000 for supervision in the state of Illinois is a very small one, when one remembers the thousands of students it reaches, and yet the labor of raising this small amount is beyond all reason. With college endowments reaching to many millions, it must be that it is only necessary to call attention to this work to secure for it the small endowment it needs.

A permanent income not only liberates energy for legitimate work, but it makes a definite policy possible. To be compelled to plan from year to year, with the constant fear that the work may be interrupted at any time, encourages no continuity of organization, a thing essential in all important and growing work. A policy should be outlined stretching through years, in the confidence of an assured support. Not only is energy liberated, and a definite policy made possible by endowment of supervision, but experienced service can be secured and retained.

The arguments for endowment seems convincing. Can they not be presented in such a way to those who have the means, that a permanent fund may be begun? Those who see the importance of the college work are numerous enough to present these arguments to very many interested in supporting worthy enterprises.

Items of Interest Concerning the Institutions of Higher Learning in Illinois

Rush Medical College is the oldest medical school in Chicago, and one of the oldest in the West. It was chartered in 1837 and has conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on nearly 6,000 physicians. It became affiliated with the University of Chicago, April 18, 1898.

The University of Illinois was incorporated February 28, 1867, under the name of "Illinois Industrial University." It was opened March 2, 1868, with about fifty students. In 1885 the name was changed by the Legislature to "University of Illinois." The total appropriations by the state to the University for all purposes to date amount to \$2,243,164.

Knox College was chartered in 1837 under the name of "Knox Manual Labor College" and became plain "Knox College" February 15, 1857.

Shurtleff College began life as "Rock Spring Seminary" in 1827.

Illinois College grew out of the united efforts of the Yale Band of 1829 and the American Home Missionary Society. Its first class was graduated in 1835.

McKendree College began life as "Lebanon Seminary." Its charter was drawn and pushed through the Legislature by Abraham Lincoln.

In 1856 Presbyterians of Chicago and Waukegan purchased 2,500 acres where Lake Forest now stands. Every alternate lot was assigned as endowment for a University. What is now known as Lake Forest University was chartered in February of '57 as "Lind University."

Eureka College began life as "Walnut Grove Seminary," its first session being conducted in a single room sixteen feet square.

By action of the Illinois State Legislature three new State Normal Universities have been established, one for the northern section of the state located at De Kalb, one for the eastern, located at Charlestown, and one for the western section, the location of which has not yet been determined. In addition to the amounts in each case raised and given by the community in which the school is located, appropriations aggregating \$125,000 each have been made for the erection and equipment of buildings for the northern and eastern schools and \$75,000 for the western school.

Eighty-six counties of the state were represented by the students in the State Normal University at Normal during the last college year, and thirty-three counties furnished students to the Southern Normal at Carbondale.

Four thousand two hundred and eighty-nine men and 2,088 women, a total of 6,377 students, were enrolled in twenty-five Illinois Commercial and Business Colleges for the year 1896-97.

The oldest Student Christian Association in the state is that of the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, organized in February, 1872, with twenty charter members.

Three Student Christian Associations of Illinois employ general secretaries, each of whom gives half of his time to the Association work. The secretary at the University of Illinois is W. W. Dillon; at Northwestern University, H. H. Frost; at the University of Chicago, Fred Merrifield.

